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EXHIBITION

OF

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS,

TO BE HELD IN

LONDON,

1851.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1851.

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the promotion of the EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, to be holden in 1851, having had the various subjects of their enquiry under their anxious consideration, are now prepared to state, for the information of the public, the progress they have made in determining on the different points referred to in their announcement of the 11th January last.

The decisions they have been able to come to have been necessarily limited by their present want of knowledge as to what pecuniary means will be placed at their disposal; and the shortness of the time during which this vast organization will have to be completed renders it imperative upon the Commissioners to make an earnest appeal to the Country, to enable them as soon as possible to know upon what amount of subscriptions they may ultimately rely.

The scale upon which this important Undertaking will be conducted, must depend entirely on the amount of pecuniary support which it shall receive from the public. Her Majesty's Commissioners appeal with confidence to all classes of the community, to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure the success of this Undertaking, in a manner worthy of the character and position of this country, and of the invitation which has been given to the other Nations of the world to compete with us in a spirit of generous and friendly emulation.

The Commissioners have fixed upon the 1st day of May, 1851, for opening the Exhibition.

The Commissioners will be prepared to receive and take care of, at the expense of the Commissioners, all articles which may be sent to them, and delivered at a place to be named by the Commissioners in London, on or after the 1st of January, 1851, and will continue so to receive goods until the 1st of March inclusive; after which day no further goods will be received.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a site for this purpose, on the south side of Hyde Park, lying between the Kensington Drive and the Ride commonly called Rotten Row.

From the approximate estimate which the Commissioners have been able to make, they believe that the Building ought to cover a space of from 16 to 20 Acres, or about One Million of Square Feet.

The Productions of all Nations will be exhibited together, under one General Classification.

The Articles exhibited will be divided into Four Sections, as before announced; and a Classified List, together with General Instructions affecting each Department, are appended. Her Majesty's Commissioners wish to express their grateful sense of the valuable assistance which they have received in drawing up that List from the Members of the Sectional Committees.

The Building will be provided to the Exhibitors free from rent, and will be fire-proof.

Exhibitors will be required to deliver their objects, at their own charge and risk, at the Building in the Park; but no charges of any kind will be made whilst they remain there.

Colonial and Foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such Articles as Bonded Goods; and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will make suitable arrangements for their reception.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous that there should be complete local organization, and that the Local Committees, wherever formed, should themselves collect the Subscriptions within their own districts. The Local Committees should advertise all Subscriptions they receive, and defray all local expenses, paying such commission for collection as they may think necessary.

Her Majesty's Commissioners think that the same complete system of organization should be extended as much as possible to the British Colonies.

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurers of Local Committees, and by them transferred to the General Fund at the Bank of England, in the names of A. K. Barclay, Esq., W. Cotton, Esq., Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

Her Majesty's Commissioners having undertaken the absolute control over the expenditure of all money that may come into the hands of their Treasurers, have made arrangements for auditing accounts, and ensuring the strictest economy.

Her Majesty's Commissioners hope that the funds to be placed at their disposal by voluntary contributions may be such as to enable them so to regulate the amount to be paid for entrance that all classes may be enabled to visit the Exhibition.

Should any surplus remain, after giving every facility to the Exhibitors, and increasing the privileges of the Public as spectators, Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to apply the same to purposes strictly in connection with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future.

However large the Building may be,—the quantity of articles sent for Exhibition may exceed any amount of space that can be provided;—Her Majesty's Commissioners consequently reserve to themselves ample powers of rejection and selection. Upon the amount subscribed must necessarily depend the space which they may be enabled to allot; but under all circumstances they will have to exercise a certain discretion.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also desire that the Local Committees will, as early as possible, procure an inventory or general specification of articles proposed to be exhibited from their Districts, and of the space which will be required for their exhibition, in order to enable the Commissioners to determine as soon as possible the extent and the proportions of the Building.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are in communication with the Foreign Office concerning the means of informing Foreign Governments of the arrangements making for the Exhibition.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are considering the principles upon which the Prize Fund of £20,000. shall be appropriated, and the best mode of adjudication.

If there be any points upon which Local Committees may require information, and will address themselves to the Secretaries of the Commission, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be happy to afford it to them, so far as it may be in their power.

(Signed) J. SCOTT RUSSELL.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

At the New Palace of Westminster,
21*st of February*, 1850.

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF OBJECTS

WHICH MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, TO BE OPENED IN LONDON, 1st MAY, 1851.

Section I. Raw Materials and Produce,—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.

Section II. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions,—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.

Section III. Manufactures,—illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce.

Section IV. Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art generally,—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

This Division of the Objects for exhibition into Four Sections will be generally preserved. Articles belonging to one Section may however be admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary,—but in such cases for illustration only.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Under Raw Materials in this Section are to be included all products of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, either in an entirely Raw State, or in any Stage of Preparation, previous to arriving at the state of a Finished Manufacture (as in Section III). They are classified according to their uses to man, in their original state, and in their Chemical and Mechanical transformations.

(A.)—MINERAL KINGDOM.

1. Used in Metallic Manufactures .....

(*a.*) Ores, and Modes of Dressing. Native Metals, or Metallic Ores,—the Modes of Dressing, such as crushing, stamping, jigging, buddling, or otherwise rendering them Merchantable; as in the cases of Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Cadmium, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Palladium, Platinum, Silver, Tin, Zinc, &c. &c.

(*b.*) Metallurgical Processes. The various Methods of Roasting and Smelting the Ores, so as to illustrate Processes. Fluxes, Slags, and other Materials which may serve the purposes of illustration. The various Processes used in adapting Metals for particular purposes, as for making Iron into Cast Iron, Malleable Iron and Steel, &c. &c.

(*c.*) Alloys. Bronzes of various kinds, such as Statuary, Gun, Bell, and Speculum Metal, Britannia Metal, Brass of different kinds, German Silver, Argentine and other varieties of White Metal, Pewter, Type Metals, Sheathing Metal, Compounds of Metals with Phosphorus and other Non-metallic bodies, &c. &c.

(*d.*) Metals in Process of Adaptation to Finished Manufactures, rolled and drawn in Sheets, Wires, &c., and Cast in Pigs, Bars, &c., Plated and Electrotyped Metals, &c.

2. Chemical Products..

(A.) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

(*a.*) NON-METALLIC SUBSTANCES, such as Carbon in its various states for the purposes of fuel, Charcoal, Coke, Bituminous Coal, Anthracite, Lignite, Artificial Fuels, Products of distillation of Coals, Mineral Oils and Naphtha; Phosphorus in its different states; Sulphur as in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, &c.; Muriatic Acid, Nitric Acid, Boracic Acid, &c. &c.

(*b.*) ALKALIES, EARTHS, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, such as *Potash and its Salts*, as Carbonate, Sulphate, and Chlorate of Potash; Nitre native and artificial, the latter as made in Asia France, Switzerland, Sweden, and as used for Gunpowder, &c.;—*Soda and its Salts*, as Common Salt and its various modes of preparation, Nitrate of Soda, Borax, Soda Ash, and Carbonate of Soda, native and as prepared either from Salt, Barilla, or Kelp, and as used for soap or glass-making, &c.; Sulphate of Soda, &c.;—*Lime and its Compounds*, as Limestone, Chalk, Marbles, Mortars, and Hydraulic Limestone, Cements, Materials for Frescoes, Plaster of Paris, Gypsum, Alabaster, Bleaching Powder, &c.;—*Magnesia*, and the materials for preparing it and its Salts;—*Barytes*, as Sulphate of Barytes;—*Strontia* for coloured fires, &c.;—*Alumina*, as Alum Slate, Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, &c.

(*c.*) METALS PROPER, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, such as *Iron and its Salts*, Iron Pyrites for Green Vitriol, Colcothar, Ochre, Venetian Red, or as used for calico-printing and dyeing, Sulphate of Iron as used for making Sulphuric Acid, &c.;—*Copper*, as Acetate and Sulphate of Copper, as used for colours and dyeing, for electrotyping, &c., Verdigris, Scheeles Green, Verditer, Carbonate of Copper, &c.;—*Zinc and its Salts*, Zinc Paint, &c.;—*Tin and its Compounds*, as Salts of Tin, Stannates, Oxymuriate, &c.;—*Lead*, as White Lead, Acetate and Nitrate of Lead, Naples Yellow, &c.;—*Chromium*, as Chrome Ore, Chromates of Potash, Yellow and Orange Chromate of Lead, Oxide of Chromium for colours, as for glass, pottery, &c.;—*Arsenic*, as Scheeles Green, Orpiment, Realgar, &c.;—*Antimony*, as Sulphuret of Antimony for percussion powder, lucifer-matches, &c.;—*Bismuth*, as pearl white, &c.;—*Cobalt*, as Oxide of Cobalt for pottery colours, smalt blue, &c.;—*Nickel*, for glass-staining, &c.;—*Tungsten*, as the Yellow Oxides, Tungstates for dyeing, &c.;—*Mercury*, as for philosophical instruments, silvering mirrors, &c.;—*Gold, Platinum, Silver, and the other noble metals*, their preparations for electrotyping, giving of metallic lustres, &c. &c.

(*d.*) MIXED CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, such as Soap, Prussiate of Potash and Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, &c. &c.

(B.) CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN MEDICINE.

(*a.*) NON-METALLIC SUBSTANCES, as Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Charcoal, and their compounds, &c.

(*b.*) ALKALIES, EARTHS, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, as Carbonates, Chlorides, Sulphates, Nitrates, Phosphates, &c., and other compounds of Potash, Soda, Lime, and Magnesia, &c. &c.

(*c.*) METALLIC PREPARATIONS, as Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, Red Oxide, and Bisulphuret of Mercury, and other compounds; Salts of Silver, Copper, Iron, Antimony, Zinc, &c. &c.

(C.) RARER SUBSTANCES MANUFACTURED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC CHEMIST.

Iodine, Bromine, Selenium; Potassium, Sodium, and other rare Metallic Basis, and their compounds, &c.

3. Used in the Manufacture of Glass, Pottery, and Earthenware.....

(A.) GLASS.

(*a.*) COARSER MATERIALS USED IN GLASS-MAKING, as Sand, Chalk, Carbonates of Soda and Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Gypsum, Common Salt, Rock Salt, Soapers' Waste, Gas Lime, Lime, Clay, &c. &c.

(*b.*) COLOURS AND CHEMICAL MATERIALS USED IN FURTHER PROCESSES OF GLASS-MAKING, as compounds of Arsenic, Antimony, Boracic Acid, Borax, Barytes, Copper, Chromium, Cobalt, Gold and Iron, Litharge, Red Lead, Oxides of Manganese, Nickel, Uranium, Silver, Saltpetre, Smalt Blue, Phosphate of Lime, &c. &c.

(*c.*) VARIOUS KINDS OF GLASS USED FOR MANUFACTURES, as Soluble or Water Glass, Crown, Window, and Mirror; Crystal, Flint, and Strass Glass; German Sheet and Plate Glass; Glass for Optical and for Laboratory purposes; Coloured and Stained Glass; Enamel, Aventurin, Glass for Artificial Gems, &c. &c.

(B.) PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

(*a.*) MATERIALS USED, AND THE MODES OF DRESSING AND PREPARING THEM FOR USE, as Kaolin, Cornish Stone, Plastic Clays, Sand, Quartz, Flints, Felspar, Chalk, Gypsum, Soda, Potash, Salt, Alum, Borax, Bone Ash, Peroxide of Tin, Oxides of Lead, Cobalt, Nickel, Chromium, Iron, Copper, Manganese, &c. &c.

(*b.*) FINER KINDS, AS USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, as Porcelain hard and tender, Earthenware, Stone Ware, Flint Ware, Fayence, Delft Ware, Ironstone China, &c. &c.; Materials and Processes illustrating the mixing, moulding, pressing, drying, glazing, colouring, printing, staining, painting, and gilding, &c.

(*c.*) COARSER KINDS, AS USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, as Materials for Bricks, House and Field Draining Tiles and Pipes, Common Jars, Bottles, Pans, &c. &c.

4. Stones and Mineral Substances for Building, Implements, and Decoration

(*a.*) Employed in Architecture and Engineering. Granites, Sandstones, Slates, Limestones, Serpentines, Porphyries, Marbles, Bricks, Tiles, Earthen Tubes, Artificial Stones, Plasters, Cements, Earths; Pounded Rocks, and other Paints made with simple natural substances, &c. &c.

(*b.*) Implements. Grindstones, Chert, Honestones, Diamonds, Rubies, Emery, and other hard Minerals for cutting gems, less valuable minerals and glass, or as used in the construction of watches, &c. &c.

(*c.*) Personal Decoration. Gems of all kinds, and all varieties of Mineral Substances used for decoration, as Agates, Cornelians, Onyxes, Lapis Lazuli, &c. &c.

(B.)—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

1. Substances used chiefly as *Food*, or in its preparation

I. Agricultural Produce—Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seeds, &c.
II. Dried Fruits and Seeds.
III. Substances used in the preparation of Drinks.
IV. Spices and Condiments.
V. Starch Series.
VI. Sugar Series.
VII. Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits from unusual sources.

2. Materials used chiefly in the Chemical Arts, or in Medicine

VIII. Gum Series.
IX. Resin Series—Resins and Balsams, Gum Resins, Gum Elastic.
X. Oil Series—Volatile Oils, Drying Fat Oils, Non-Drying Fat Oils, Solid Oils, Wax.
XI. Acids.
XII. Dyes and Colours.
XIII. Tanning Substances.
XIV. Intoxicating Drugs.
XV. Medicinal Substances.

3. Materials for Building, Clothing, &c.

XVI. Fibrous Substances—Cordage and Clothing Materials.
XVII. Cellular Substances.
XVIII. Timber and Fancy Woods, for construction and ornament, and prepared by Dyeing, &c.

4. Miscellaneous Substances

XIX. Miscellaneous Substances not elsewhere enumerated.

(C.)—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1. Substances used as Food

Almost every part of almost every species of Animal serves as Food to some variety or other of the Human Race. Preparations of Food as examples of Industrial Products, for the Exhibition, would comprise,—Specimens of Preserved Meats for long voyages; Portable Soups; Concentrated Nutriments; Consolidated Milk, &c.; Dried Gelatine, Isinglass, and Albumen; Caviare; Trepang; Sharks' Fins, Nests of the Java Swallow, and the like Articles of Eastern Commerce; Honey and its Preparations.

2. Substances used for Medicinal Purposes

Cod Liver and other animal Oils, for internal or external application.
Unguents of Spermaceti, Lard, Oil, and combinations of these.
Musk, Castoreum, Civet, Ambergris (as Antispasmodics).
Phosphorus and Ammonia (from Bones, Hartshorn, Urine).
Crabs' Eyes, or the Calcareous Concretions formed in the Craw Fish; and Cuttle Bone, used as antacids.
Cantharides, and their essence Cantharidine.
Iodine (obtained from Marine Zoophytes and Sponge.)

3. Substances used in Manufactures

(*a.*) for textile fabrics and for clothing.

Wool, Hair, Hair Bands and Ropes; Bristles, Whalebones.
Silk from the Silkworm, *Bombyx Mori*, and from other species in India, *e. g. Bombycila Cynthia* and *Attacus Paphia*.
Feathers, Down, Fur.
Skins, Hides, Leather.
Elytra or Beetle Wings (for Ornaments of Dress).
Byssus, from the Pinna Shell Fish (manufactured into Gloves).

(*b.*) for domestic or ornamental purposes, or for the manufacture of implements.

Bone, Horn, Hoofs, Ivory, Tortoise-shell, Shagreen, Parchment, Vellum, Quills.
Pearls (*Meleagrina margaritifera, Unio margaritifera*); Seed Pearl (*Mytilus edulis*).
Coral.
Oils, Tallows, Spermaceti, Wax, Lard.
Silkworm Gut.
Mother of Pearl (Shells of *Meleagrina, Haliotis*, and *Turbo*)—Buffalo Shells, Bombay Shells, Black Shells, White-edge Shells, Yellow-edge Shells, Flat Shells, Green Snail Shells.
Sponge, Goldbeaters' Skin, Catgut, Bladders.

3. Substances used in Manufactures

(*c.*) AS AGENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Glue, Isinglass, Gelatine.

Bone Black, Ivory Black, Animal Charcoal.

(*d.*) FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Bones, &c. (for Phosphorus, Ammonia, Cyanides, &c. &c.)

(*e.*) FOR PIGMENTS AND DYES.

Cochineal, Carmine, from the *Coccus cacti;* Dyes from the Galls of Aphides; Gall Stone Pigment from Ox Gall; Lac, a substance obtained from an Indian species of *Coccus*, and the varieties called in commerce *Stick Lac, Seed Lac, Lump Lac, Shell Lac, Lac Lake, Lac Dye;* Sepia; Essence d'Orient, from Scales of Bleak (*Leusiscus*), used in the manufacture of Artificial Pearls.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

(A.)—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

1. Prime Movers

As Boilers and Furnaces for generating Steam, Steam Engines, Waterwheels and other Hydraulic Movers, Windmills, other Engines for generating Power, &c.

2. Separate Parts of Mechanism and Gearing

As Toothed Wheels, Link-work, Belts, Couplings; contrivances for modifying motion, for reversing and stopping, and for the government and self-action of Machinery, &c. Specimens of perfection in workmanship—such as straight edges, flat surfaces, screws, spheres, &c.

3. Machines for Raising and Moving Bodies

Raising Water and other Liquids—As Pumps, Fire Engines, Hydraulic Rams, &c.

Raising and Moving Weights, and Producing Pressure—Such as Crabs, Cranes, Travellers, Screw Jacks, Hydraulic Presses, Pile Drivers, &c.

Carriages and Vehicles.

Machinery of the Railway System.

Naval Mechanism and Naval Architecture.

4. Machines for Weighing, Measuring, and Registration

As Weighing Machines of all kinds; Apparatus for the Measurement of Length and Capacity, for the Registration of Natural Phenomena, and of the results and operations of other Machinery—as Tide Gauges, Anemometers, Calculating Machines, Tell-tales, Counting Machines, Numbering Frames, Copying Machines, Dynamometers, &c.

Turret and other Clocks, Watches, and Chronometers.

5. Instruments and Miscellaneous Contrivances

Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments—As Astronomical and Optical Instruments, Apparatus for the Graduation and Division of Lines and Circles, Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including Electric, Magnetic, and Galvanic Apparatus, &c.

Drawing Instruments and Apparatus used by Artists and Engravers.

Musical and Acoustical Instruments—As Organs, Pianofortes, Harps, Flutes, Imitation of the Human Voice in Singing and Speaking, &c.

Surgical Instruments.

Locks, and small Machines for Miscellaneous Purposes.

6. Cannon and Small Arms, Pistols, &c., and all that belongs to their equipment.

7. Agricultural Machinery

Field Implements—As Ploughs, Sub-soil Plough, Skim Plough; Harrows, Norwegian Harrow, Clod Crusher, Grubber, or Scarifier; Corn Drill, Turnip Drill, Water Drill, Dry Manure Machine, Liquid Manure Machine, Horse Seed Dibbler, Roller, Presser, Horse Hoe, One Horse Cart, Horse Rakes, Haymaking Machines.

Yard Implements—Threshing Machine, Corn Dressing Machine, Chaff Cutter, Turnip Cutter, Cake Bruiser, Corn Bruiser; Moveable Steam Engine; Tile Machines, Draining Tools.

Garden Implements.

(B.)—MANUFACTURING MACHINES,

OR SYSTEMS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES.

1. Manufactures of all Fabrics that are Spun, Woven, Felted, or Laid

Machinery for the complete formation from the Raw Material of all fabrics of Cotton, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Silk, Caoutchouc, Hair, &c.

Paper Making and Staining.

Printing and Bookbinding.

2. Manufactures of Metals

The Manufacture of Metals from the Ore into bars, rods, wire, sheets, and other general forms; also, casting and polishing of Metal, Glass, &c.

The Cutting and Working of Metals by Machine Tools—such as Lathes, Machines for planing, drilling, boring, slotting, sawing, stamping, shearing, rivetting, punching, &c.

Machines and Tools used by the makers of Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods; Cutlery, Nails, Screws, Pins, Needles, Buttons, and Metallic Pens, &c.; by Locksmiths, Die Sinkers, Furnishing Ironmongers, &c. &c.

3. Manufactures of Mineral Substances

Machines and Tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of Stone, Granite, Alabaster, Slate, Clay, Gems, &c. &c.

4. Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.

Machines and Tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of Wood.

Mills, and other Machinery for grinding, crushing, or preparing Vegetable Products.

5. Manufactures of Animal Substances..... } Machinery and Tools for working in Horn, Bone, Ivory, Leather, &c.

6. Machinery and Apparatus for Brewing, Distilling, and Manufacturing Chemistry.

(C.)—MODELS OF ENGINEERING STRUCTURES,

EXHIBITING THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES.

1. Models of Bridges, Viaducts, Roofs of Large Span, in Stone, Wood, Iron, &c.

2. Models of Docks, Locks, Lighthouses, Breakwaters, Harbours, Landing Piers, &c.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

1. Fabrics.

Spun and Woven.... { From Flax, Hemp, Cotton, and similar Vegetable Substances ..... / From Wool and Silk, and similar Animal Substances ..... } as { Goods, Plain and Figured, in the Loom; also, Printed, Coloured, or Embossed, including—

Linens, Canvas—Floor Cloths, Calicoes, &c.; Oil Cloths of all kinds;—also, Lace, Bobbinnet, Figured Lace, Needlework, Embroidery, Tambouring, &c.

Broad Cloths—Blankets, Carpets, Shawls, Damasks, Satins, Velvets, Stuffs, Poplins, Tabinets, Crapes.

Felted or Laid..... { From Fur and Hair, and similar Animal Substances ..... / From Rags and Fibre, and similar Vegetable Substances ... } as { Felts, Hats—Felted Floor Cloths, and Felted Fabrics generally, Plain or Printed, Coloured and Embossed.

Papers of all kinds, Plain and Ornamental Paper-hangings and Decorations, Cards, Pasteboard, &c.

2. Manufactures in Metals ..... { Gold and Silver, Copper and Zinc, Iron, Steel, Lead, Bronze, Pewter, Mixed Metals..... } as { Gold and Silver Plate, and Jewellers' Work, Metal Ornaments, Metal Mountings, Buttons, Locksmiths' Work, Wire Work, General Ironmongery, Fenders and Grates and Fire-irons, Bronze Lamps, Britannia Metal Wares, German Silver and White Metal; Cutlery and Steel Ornaments.

3. Manufactures in Glass, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, and Earthenware of all kinds, &c.

4. Manufactures from Vegetable Substances—Wood, Straw, Hemp, Grass, Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha..... } as { Cabinet Work and Household Furniture, Turnery, Baskets, Mat and Matting, Cordage and Cables, Straw Plait, Utensils of every kind in Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, Coopers' Work, &c.

5. Manufactures from Animal Substances—Ivory, Bone, Horn, Parchment, Leather, Shell, Hair, Feathers, and Bristles..... } as { Handles and Utensils of Horn, Ivory, and Bone; Bookbinding, Leather Cases, Trunks, Harness, Boots and Shoes, Brushes, &c.

6. Small Wares and Chemical Compounds..... } as { Umbrellas, Garments, Artificial Flowers, Fringes, Gimps, Beads, and Toys; Confectionary, Soap, Candles, Sealing Wax and Wafers, &c.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

1. Sculpture, as a Fine Art { (*a.*) In Metals, whether simple, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Lead; or compound, such as Bronze, Electrum, &c. / (*b.*) In Minerals, whether simple, as Marble, Stone, Gems, Clay, &c.; or in materials elaborated from them, as Glass, Porcelain. / (*c.*) In Woods and other Vegetable Substances. / (*d.*) In Animal Substances, such as Ivory, Bone, Shells, Shell-Cameos.

2. Works in Die Sinking, Intaglios.

3. Architectural Decorations { Whether Integral, in Relief, Colour. / or / Adventitious, as Stained Glass—Tapestry.

4. Mosaics and Inlaid Work ...In Stone, Tiles, Vitrified Materials, Wood, Metal.

5. Enamels .....On Metals, China, Glass.

6. Materials and Processes applicable to the Fine Arts generally, including Fine Art Printing, Printing in Colour, &c. &c.

7. Models .....In Architecture, Topography, Anatomy.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

All Spirits, Wines, and Fermented Liquors, unless derived from unusual sources, are inadmissible, except in special cases, and under special restrictions; and when Oils, Spirits, &c. are exhibited, to prevent accidents, they must be shewn in well-secured glass vessels.

All highly-inflammable articles, such as Gunpowder, Detonating Powders, Lucifer Matches, &c.; and all Live Stock, and articles perishable within the duration of the Exhibition, are inadmissible, unless specially excepted.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

DIVISION (A).—MINERAL KINGDOM.

It is desirable that the Raw Materials should be shewn in connection with the produce of the Mineral Kingdom, so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The Exhibition would thus compehend (1.) Illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the *Raw Materials* for Produce; (2.) Illustrations of methods of reducing, working, or combining Raw Materials, so as to obtain *Products* which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life.

The Specimens fitted for exhibition should include (1.) only those remarkable for their *excellence*, for *novelty* in their occurrence or application, or *economy* of their extraction or preparation; or (2.) those remarkable as *illustrations* of some further processes of Manufacture.

DIVISION (B).—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving, among the products of the Vegetable Kingdom, are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest, may appear especially deserving public attention. Peculiarly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources—such as Arrowroot, Sago, &c. Dyeing Materials, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such Materials. Fancy Wood, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wicker-work, paper, and the like.

Nothing, however, appears suitable to this Exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

DIVISION (C).—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

As Illustrations in this Division, the various Processes of Preparation may be exhibited in connection with the Raw Materials; and in some cases a Finished Article may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages.

Nothing, however, appears suitable to this Exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

DIVISION (A.)—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

Machines will be exhibited in motion, whenever it may be desirable to do so, and it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

DIVISION (B.)—MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

Although in arranging this class for exhibition, it will generally be found advisable to separate the Products from the Producing Mechanism; yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the Raw Material, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the Machinery intelligible.

The complete series of tools and machinery that belongs to the manufacture of any object of common use, such as a watch, a button, or a needle, accompanied by specimens of the object and its parts, in their various stages of progress, is so instructive and interesting, that it is very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed Exhibition.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their *Finished* state, as fit for use.

Designs for Manufactures will be exhibited in this Section along with the class of articles for which they are proposed.

All Articles to be admitted in this Section must exhibit one or more of the following qualifications:—

1. Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes; improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c.
2. Superior skill in Workmanship, as in block-printing, chasing, &c.
3. New use of known Materials.
4. Use of New Materials.
5. New Combinations of Materials, as in metal and pottery.
6. Beauty of Design, in form, or colour, or both, with reference to Utility.
7. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of Production.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of *Fine Art*, may be admitted into this Section.

The Specimens exhibited shall be works of Living Artists.

Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes, and Portrait Busts are not to be admitted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

To admit Foreign and Colonial Productions, for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851, *without payment of duty.*

1st. That all Works intended for the Exhibition should, in the first instance, be admitted into this Country without payment of duty; that the Goods should not be subject to examination at the Waterside, but conveyed to the place of Exhibition, at the expense of the Importer, under charge of proper Officers of the Customs, to be there opened by the Importer or his Agent, and examined in the presence of the proper Officer of the Customs, in order to assess the amount of duty which would become payable thereon if sold in this Country, and such marks attached thereto as may be considered necessary to maintain the identity of the Goods.

2nd. That the Goods brought for Exhibition should be considered as warehoused, under the Warehousing Regulations, in the premises appointed for the Exhibition; and that security be given in each case for the due re-exportation of the Goods, or payment of the duty at the close of the Exhibition;—and no Foreign Goods liable to duty to be on any account removed from the premises until the termination of the Exhibition; and then only on payment of the duty, or for re-exportation.

3rd. That Goods intended for Exhibition should be imported into one of the following Ports; viz.—

LONDON,—LIVERPOOL,—BRISTOL,—HULL,—NEWCASTLE,—DOVER,—FOLKESTONE,—and SOUTHAMPTON;

and the Board of Customs to make such regulations, and appoint such Officers of the Department for taking charge of the Goods at the place of Exhibition, in communication with the Commission for conducting the proceedings, as may be deemed essential for the security of the interests of the Revenue.

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